

The Abbeville Press.

Abbeville, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

Friday, February 16, 1866.

Editor Press.—Please announce MILTON T. HUTCHISON as a candidate for Sheriff at the next election. MARY FRISVOLD.

We are authorized to announce DAVID ORAWFORD, a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election.

T. P. SLINGER, Esq., of the Mills House, is our authorized Agent, in the city of Charleston, for soliciting advertisements, and receiving money for the same.

One or two good Shoemakers, white or black, may find employment for good wages by application at this office.

THE SITUATION.

More than two months of the present Session of Congress have elapsed, and none of the important measures have yet been acted upon. The Stevens Amendment, and the Negro Suffrage Bill, are still pending in the Senate, whilst the Senate bill for enlarging the Freedmen's Bureau has only recently passed the House. The various measures for the reduction of the army, the improvement of the revenue system, the regulation of the currency, and the redemption of the public debt, have yet received no consideration. In the meantime Congress has not been idle. Some seventy propositions for the amendment of the Constitution have been submitted to the Reconstruction Committee, and that Committee have intimated that they have yet many propositions to offer, which will place the seceded States in such relations with the general Government as will secure the guarantees which are demanded by the Republican party. The sole object of the Republican majority is to secure their party triumph by the exclusion of the South from a participation in the Government until after the next Presidential election, and this is the true key to the legislation of the present session.

No issue has yet arisen, to call forth the exercise of the executive veto, but the antagonism which exists between the policy of the Administration and the Republican majority in Congress is manifesting itself daily. The President in late conversation with members of Congress and others has clearly signified his firm adherence to his restoration policy, and his unequalled disapproval of the action of the Radicals in excluding the Southern members. He has pronounced the pending amendments to the Constitution, as entirely unnecessary and as unjust as they are impolitic. These declarations have provoked the undisguised hostility of the Radicals, and which was especially manifested in the debate upon Mr. Stevens' Amendment. The leader went so far as to pronounce the course of the President, as a usurpation of the privileges of the House, and "made in such a way, that centuries ago, had it been made to Parliament by a British King, it would have cost him his head." The issue is thus clearly defined. The policy on the one side is Southern exclusion for party purposes, and on the other, Southern restoration for the sake of the general welfare. The various Constitutional amendments, and the proposed legislation with respect to negro suffrage, and human rights, are only so many schemes for excluding the South and effecting a party triumph. The object is to exclude the South from this Congress, and the next, and from the Presidential election of 1868, and to effect this they would avoid a practical issue with the Administration.

There has yet been no direct conflict between the Congress and the Administration but it can not be much longer delayed. The President would seem to be prepared to follow his principles to their practical conclusions. Whether or not he will veto the Stevens' Amendment, or the Freedman's Bureau Bill may resolve itself into a question of policy, but he is so clearly committed against the principles of the Negro Suffrage Bill that there seems to be no question as to his course, with regard to that measure. He believes, and so stated in his recent interview with Fred Douglas and the colored delegation, that the extension of the suffrage would lead to a war of races, and would involve consequences prejudicial to the best interests of the country.

From intimations of Washington letter-writers, it would seem that the President is not disposed to await the issues which may be forced upon him by Congress, but is prepared at once to make an issue with the Radicals, and upon that issue to go before the country. A resolution is to be offered in the House, by Mr. Raymond, declaring the views of the Administration on the subject of the relations between the States and the general Government—taking the same ground with the Crittenden resolutions of 1861 and declaring that as the war was waged to preserve the Union; upon its termination, the relations of the States to the Union should be resumed. Should this resolution be rejected or evaded by Congress, then, it is said the President will make an open rupture, and by Proclamation declare the full restoration of the Southern States to their Constitutional rights in the Union. The President is organizing a party and making extensive arrangements to give it effect and success. He is confident and hopeful and enjoins upon Southern men patience, and forbearance. As he recently said to a delegation of citizens from Montana Territory, he has no political aspirations to gratify or political consequences to fear, and therefore can afford to do right—he reaffirms the principles of his message, and pledges himself to the restoration of the Union as the highest object of his ambition.

REMOVALS.—General Richardson, of the Military District of Eastern South Carolina, has issued a circular to the planters of his district, who are without the necessary supply of provisions to feed the freedmen and children on plantations or in their employment, that they will be furnished with rations at the actual cost of the rations at the place of delivery.

THE FRENCH TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM MEXICO.—The latest foreign intelligence of moment is to the effect that Napoleon has decided to withdraw the French troops from Mexico. It removes the only stumbling block which was in the way of a continued observance of amicable relations, and greatly enhances our credit abroad. The time of the removal of the troops is not stated.

A railroad will soon be completed that will link the line connecting Savannah and Memphis.

THE ABBEVILLE MINSTRELS.

We had the pleasure of attending the musical entertainment given by the Abbeville Minstrels in the Court House on Friday last. The audience was large and appreciative—keenly alive to the ludicrous, and easily moved by the pathetic—responding to each stroke of humor and pathos, and the "touch of nature" that "makes the whole world kin." As a matter of course, the juveniles were well represented, and not a few of the "grave and reserved seigniors," to give truth to the adage that "a little nonsense now and then, is related by the wisest men." Not the least interesting part of the audience were the "American citizens of African descent," who seemed fully to appreciate the charms of the music, the cream of the jokes, and the delineations of the "nigger" as he used to be.

The young gentlemen appeared as veritable "Ethiopians," with the usual accompaniments—ebony faces and "kinky" hair—the fiddle and the bow, and the banjo—the soft, sweet, minstrely, the quaint lingo, and the rich drollery which form the characteristic features of these entertainments. Their disguises were well assumed, and the roles of each so well played, that it required an acute ear and quick eye to recognize the well known tones, or the "old familiar faces."

Before such an audience, and with such material, it is unnecessary to say that the performances were a decided success. The charms of the music, the fidelity of the representations, the dashes of comic humor, all contributed to awaken interest, enlist the sympathies, and keep alive the attention. Mirth ruled the hour.

"Mirth, that wrinkle each forehead, And laughter holding both his sides." As a first course in the bill of entertainment we had Music, Vocal and Instrumental, with Colloquia by way of interlude, interspersed with some rich specimens of Ethiopian wit. The Corps boasts no small share of musical talent, and has some very excellent voices. "Stop dat Knocking," "The Sweet Sunny South," and other popular Melodies were rendered with fine effect, whilst "Bones," "Ginger," and the colored brethren generally did justice to the "comicities" of the occasion.

Next followed a series of *extraneous* burlesque representations of Mamein, Ambro typing, &c., which were well performed, with a due appreciation of the innate drollery, light, hearty gaiety, and careless improvidence of the genuine "nigger."

That these entertainments are universally popular, is not surprising. The material they employ form the web and wool of every-day life—moving by turns laughter, and the source of sympathetic tears. Their Melodies strike the popular heart everywhere—whilst their dashes at life with a free pencil, and their truthful delineations of the grotesque phases of human nature, embody such marked characteristics, that all can comprehend, and hence, appreciate them. To appreciate the Opera requires a cultivated ear—to do justice to the highest order of dramatic excellence, presupposes a genius somewhat kindred to that of the dramatist and tragedian—but none are inaccessible to the claims of "Uncle Ned" and "Nelly" as a Lady, or the comic phases, and marked characteristics of the "old plantation" life. They strike, too, so many chords of early association—sunny memories of the golden past—that, to a Southern audience, they must at all times be irresistibly attractive.

THE ABBEVILLE SPRING TRADE.

Our merchants are all replenishing their stocks, and preparing for an active Spring Trade. Some are now absent at the North, others have returned, whilst all are enlarging and improving their stock in trade. We do not believe that there is another town in the upper country which can furnish so large and varied an assortment of Dry Goods, Drugs and Groceries, or which furnishes the same inducements to purchasers.

Mr. H. W. Lawson has associated with himself Mr. Robert Jones, and offers a new and well selected Spring stock, which he has just purchased in New York—also, as before, everything in the Tin line.

Messrs. Moore & Penny are receiving a choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Mr. W. T. Golden & Mrs. C. Golden have received an excellent stock of Dry Goods, Confectionaries, &c.

Messrs. Wier & Cunningham, J. A. Talmadge, White, Smith & Co., Miller & Robertson are all laying in Spring stocks.

Mr. G. W. Kelly and Mr. G. R. McNabb offer good stocks of Dry Goods, Shoes, &c.

Mr. H. S. Kerr and Messrs. Small & Son can always furnish something attractive in their line.

Messrs. Belcher & Wyly and Messrs. Eakin & Knox are receiving a large Spring stock of Dry Goods and Groceries.

Mr. G. Schwarz and Mr. G. Bennett have lately opened large and varied stocks of Dry and Fancy Goods. For full particulars see advertisements.

Messrs. Branch & Sondley are constantly making additions to their very complete stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

Dr. E. Parker keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, School Books and Stationery.

After such an array of attractions we need scarcely advise our friends to give us a call. Come, spend the day—and money, too.

WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM MEXICO.—Late European advices state that the French Emperor in his speech opening the Legislative Assembly announced his intention to withdraw the troops from Mexico. This step affords another instance of the uniform sagacity and ready acquiescence with which the Emperor Napoleon accommodates himself to the exigencies of his position, and the force of circumstances. He went to Mexico for the purpose of protecting the Latin race, and the building of a new Colonial Empire. The troubled condition of this country, the time was suspended, but the triumph of the Federal arms reduced him to the painful dilemma of abandoning his scheme or being involved in a hopeless contest with the Government. With his wonted sagacity he yields gracefully, and with a promptness to retrieve an error which more than half a nation for its commission.

This step removes the only stumbling block in the way of the amicable relations which have become hereditary between this country and France.

The cotton taxes of Galveston, Texas, for the last four months amount to \$881,000.

Election for Ordinary.
Returns of the respective Boxes of Abbeville District of the result of the Election for Ordinary on the 13th of February, 1866:

BOXES.		W. H. HILL.	R. H. WARDLAW.	TOTAL.
Abbeville Court House	159	100	259	
Warrenton	7	6	13	
Unionville	87	1	88	
Lowndesville	19	46	67	
Calhoun's Mills	19	20	39	
Bradley's	36	20	56	
White Hall	17	9	26	
Greenwood	86	50	136	
Woodville	12	8	20	
Trinity	46	10	56	
Smithville	10	4	14	
Cedar Springs	17	4	21	
Moseley's	6	15	24	
Colman's	18	6	24	
Due West	42	8	50	
Cokesbury	67	49	116	
Bordenaux	10	14	24	
Douglas' Mills	28	4	34	
Donnalville	68	4	72	
Ninety-Six	22	37	60	
	758	421	1179	

THE COTTON TAX.

The Report of the Revenue Commission, lately made to Congress, recommending a tax of five cents per pound has been received at the South with a universal protest against its injustice and impolicy. It is unjust in that it discriminates in the spirit of extreme sectionalism, by imposing an enormous tax upon cotton, the chief source of Southern wealth, whilst it exempts from all excise, wheat and corn, which make up the great staples of the North. It is impolitic and short-sighted, inasmuch as it oppresses a great branch of industry, which at this time especially, it is the duty of the Government to cherish and protect. The cotton culture of the South is languishing for want of capital—seed, tools, buildings and stock—and is oppressed by the uncertainties of the political condition, and the derangement of the labor system. Fields are overgrown and fences out of repair, and the capital and labor are both wanting to restore them. Yet at such a time, does the Government, instead of bread give us a stone; nay more, oppress Southern production with a tax of twelve per cent. on its agricultural industry. The average price of cotton has been about ten cents, and could not, under the most favorable circumstances be made profitable for less; but now, with the increase of production, it is estimated that it would not be profitably raised for less than twenty-five cents a pound. But when in addition to all this, you estimate the heavy expenses which will be necessary to repair the general wreck, and restore the status ante bellum, it will appear exceedingly doubtful whether cotton can be raised for much less than the present prices. Yet, at such a time, does the Government lay its blighting hand upon Southern industry, and with short-sighted avarice destroy the source of its golden supply.

We suppose, as a matter of course, that the Report of the Committee will be adopted. It appeals too strongly to the cupidity of the North, in furnishing an invaluable resource in its present financial straits, not to secure general support.

French, Painting, Music, Italian and Drawing. Mr. E. J. In a late issue of your paper I notice an advertisement from Monsieur and Madame Duvilliers proposing to "receive in their family as boarders, four young ladies, desirous of perfecting themselves in French, Painting, Drawing, Music, Italian and German."

Allow me to say, that, with others of the Abbeville Delegation, I boarded with this gentleman and lady during the last extra and regular session of the Legislature, and found them to be most cultivated and accomplished persons, with a residence conveniently situated, tastefully furnished and elegantly adorned.

Monsieur is a painter of rare talents, as the walls of his rooms and chambers, richly hung with specimens amply testify, whilst Madame has no equal in music, instrumental and vocal.

We know, who so often listened to the tones of her piano and were charmed with the amazing sweetness, cultivation and compass of her voice.

The mother of Monsieur is also a member of his family and a lady of no ordinary attainments, assisting her son and daughter in all their labors of instructing their pupils.

We believe the three speak fluently the language, and are competent to teach all the branches enumerated, thus making the offer in fact a fine opportunity for those "desirous of perfecting themselves in the above branches."

It would afford us much pleasure to furnish young ladies of the district who might think of embracing this opportunity further information if desired.

Judge Aldrich has recently delivered an opinion in Charleston, sustaining the Constitutionality of the Stay Law. An appeal will be taken.

Gov. B. F. PERRY.—This distinguished gentleman took his departure this morning for Washington City, and we presume, will be absent a short time only, unless the Congress of the United States shall happen to come to their senses unexpectedly and admit Southern Representatives to their seats during the present month.

The personal presence in Washington of men of ability and patriotic spirit like Governor Perry and other Senators and Representatives elect from the South, is calculated to promote a better feeling and understanding between the North and South. If the Committee on Reconstruction desire to hear and act upon the truth of matters, they should avail themselves of the testimony of such men. Governor Perry's visit has no connection, however, with the Mountains, that we know of.—Green.

AGAINST MR. DAVIS' PARDON.—A petition signed by Governor Baker and the State officers of Indiana, and ten thousand citizens of that State, against the pardon of Jeff Davis, was presented to the President Saturday by Speaker Colfax. Mr. Johnson took the petition, smiled and said, "I'll lay it beside this bundle," pointing to an immense pile of manuscripts, "which is just as large a petition for his pardon."

MANUM.—The Charleston Courier learns that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has authorized M. W. Grand Master Orr to draw out of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, in addition to this, considerable sums have been donated by the New York and Pennsylvania Lodges in behalf of local lodges in Columbia and elsewhere.

FOR THE ABBEVILLE PRESS.

REV. SIDI H. BROWNE—Dear Brother: Your communication through the Press asking for information for yourself and others respecting the organization of the American Sunday School Union has just been handed me, and I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of answering your interrogatories.

1. "Is the American Sunday School Union under the auspices of any particular Church?" I answer, It is not.

2. "Is it allied to any Church in any way more than another?" I answer, It is not.

3. "What is the comparative representation of the several Churches in the Board of the Union?" I answer: In electing members of the Board, reference is had to a proper proportion from the various Evangelical denominations. This is the basis of union. This Board of Managers consists of thirty-six men, all laymen.

The plan of organization involves the following principles:

1. That the essential truths of Protestant Christianity are held in common by all Evangelical denominations.

2. That to promulgate these essential truths among the ignorant and neglected children and youth is at once an enterprise of so general interest that Christians of all orders may easily unite in it without any sort of compromise of religious principle, though they unite to teach the truth that Christ taught.

4. "What is the comparative representation of the several Churches in the Committee of Publication which determines what books shall be published and what shall be the doctrinal features of the books published?"

I answer: The Committee of Publication consists of twelve members and not more than three can belong to the same Church. This Committee is composed of scholars who are well acquainted with the peculiar doctrines of their respective Churches, such as Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Lutherans, &c., and no book, tract, or periodical can be published with even a paragraph or sentence in it to which any member of this Committee objects.

Now, as a Church, no Church belongs to this Society, nor does it belong to any Church.

It is no competitor for denominational enterprise, but seeks to aid those wherever found, and to open the way for the Church where none existed before. It is not a union of Churches but a union of individual Christians. Evangelical control is nowhere recognized in this society.

It is worthy of remark just here, that several of the Board of Managers of this Society are at the same time members of the Board of their own Churches. Thus showing that while they are identified with this general cause, they are not disloyal to their own particular Church. The primary object of this Society is to plant a Sunday School in every destitute settlement, if possible. Not to hinder, in any way denominational efforts, but to assist them where desired, and to go outside and beyond these and gather in from the waste places as many as possible.

This is the A. S. S. Union, and this its object.

I would be pleased to place in your hand a little pamphlet entitled, "A Brief Review," and many other similar works, fully setting forth the character of this benevolent Society.

Hoping, therefore, that this, my answer, will fully satisfy you, and that, as a Missionary of the A. S. S. Union, I may have your kind approval and the benefit of your prayers for the success of the cause I serve.

I remain, most fraternally yours,

W. T. FARROW,
S. S. Missionary.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The following we take from the Greenville Messenger of the 26th ult.:

The President and Directors of the Road met at the Mansion House in Greenville on Wednesday evening last. President Perry presided, and Mr. Brock, now only a few miles on the East side of Broad River, this is to be overcome by a stage and wagon road of eight miles. On Wednesday next passengers and freight are to be transported to and from Columbia by the way of Alston. Passengers will go through the whole line in one day.

The work of repairing the Road will steadily progress. We have not learned when the gap will be completely repaired. A temporary bridge is to be constructed at Alston. We trust it will not be a great while before all is completed.

The stockholders' meeting is appointed to be held in Columbia on Thursday before the first Monday in May. The bondholders are requested to meet there on the day previous to arrange matters for the renewal of their bonds past due, and other business connected with the company.

The great question of the new route on the ridge below Frog Level, direct to Columbia, and the abandonment of the present Broad River route, is referred to the decision of the Stockholders at the next May meeting. We learn the Chief Engineer submitted an able report of the surveys and estimates of the new route.

The receipts of the road have averaged twenty thousand dollars monthly for the last three months. This is pretty well, considering the broken condition of the road. In fact, from next Wednesday, the Railroad assumes the entire transportation through, to and from Columbia, allowing to backs and wagons a fair share of the rates received, this will be great convenience to all parties, and must lessen expenses and costs on freight very materially.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—It is all very well for Congress to support the Secretary of the Treasury in his financial propositions, for there is but little doubt the Secretary has more knowledge of finance than all Congress put together. But it is not the Secretary alone who is managing the business of a resumption of specie payments. He is aided by the gold brokers and stock jobbers of Wall street, who are endeavoring to manipulate the measure so as to make it useful to them in their money speculations. Some want resumption in one week, others in two, others in three, others in four months. All these propositions as to time are equally absurd. It took us four years to accumulate the burdensome debt under which our people labor. It will require double that time to get rid of it. It is easier to get into debt before we can restore our currency and financial position generally to the condition they were in before the war.—New York Herald.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, of the 10th ult. says:

"It is no longer a secret that our able Senator, Mr. James H. Hammond, who is the earnest solicitor of the President, who is desirous of seeing the Southern States once more represented in the halls of Congress, Judge Sharkey, would have returned home long since but for the assurance of the President that he would be admitted, and his earnest desire to have his assistance in his efforts to do justice to the Southern people."

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Things are coming to a crisis. Yesterday the two Senators elect from Alabama, Judge Sharkey, Senator elect from Mississippi, Mr. Longdon, Representative elect from Alabama, and one or two other Southern representatives, had a long and free conversation with the President. Perhaps it may be promulgated as fully as the late conversation with Senator Dixon, of Wisconsin, and it does not vary from it in its complexion. Some pretend to doubt the authenticity of its genuineness. At any rate, the President gives out that he stands by his word, and that all his words are for the public. There is no pretence, no diplomacy, no ingenuitism, no secretiveness, no deception in his line of policy. It is frank and loyal.

I may say that the President has prepared his proclamation declaring that the war is over, that the alienated States have accepted the Union, and that they belong to the government as States of the Union, with all their organized rights, including the right of representation in Congress.

After this proclamation, the President cannot approve of any bill which is based, like Senator Tumbull's bill, upon the assumption that the Southern States are still in revolt, or upon the opinion of his law officer, Mr. Speed, that the war still continues.

Mr. Raymond offers this touch stone resolution in the House. Mr. Stevens will meet it. In the House it will be a bomb-shell. It will explode some parliamentary anti-refuge. But no bomb will protect them from the just indignation of the people.

Suppose the new amendment to the Constitution be passed by the requisite two-thirds vote of both Houses. They are obliged to send it to the President, under a clause of the Constitution, which requires that all bills and resolutions shall be presented to him for approval. President Lincoln, when the former amendment came to him, approved it, saying however, that his signature was not requisite.

Why not? Because Congress, as he supposed, was prepared to pass it over his head if he vetoed it, and, besides, the bill approved and had recommended it. But the amendment in the House was trembling in the balance. Its passage depended on one or two doubtful members. If the President had returned the bill, the same two-thirds would not have been got for in the House. So it may be now.

The bill must come to the President. If he vetoes it, it must pass by a two-thirds vote the second time. Possibly, possibly, possibly may turn the scale. Possibly, the two-thirds power in the House will be wanting.

We are on the eve of stirring events.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The breach between the President and the Secretary of War has undoubtedly reached its climax. It is stated that Stanton is speedily to retire from the Cabinet. Maj. Gen. Steadman, who is here at the President's request, is generally spoken of as the future Secretary.

It is understood that notwithstanding the recent votes in Congress, a majority in both Houses are only waiting a veto message to organize successfully an Administration party.

It begins to be doubted if the Freedman's Bureau Bill will pass the House; if so, it will be amended in many particulars, and go back to the Senate quite a different bill.

The order of the Treasury Department of September 14, 1865, exempting from taxation within the Southern States manufactures on hand, is rescinded, and not to be in force after March 1, 1866.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—In the Senate, Mr. Wiley introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill for the payment of loyal citizens of the lately rebellious States, for the quartermaster's stores taken from them for the use of the United States armies.

Mr. Sumner resumed the floor in continuation of his argument of yesterday and spoke at great length. He said the principles he contended for, despite of timid and perverse counsels, would triumphantly prevail.

The House resumed the consideration of the Freedman's bill. The first amendment, that none of its provisions should extend or be in force in Kentucky, was rejected. The substitute for the 1st proposed by Mr. Stevens, which provides, among other things, that the occupants of lands held under Sherman's field order, are confirmed in their possession, and that no person shall be ousted therefrom unless settlement shall be made with said occupants by the former owner, was rejected. The bill passed by a vote of 136 yeas to 23 nays.

INTERVIEW OF A VIRGINIA DELEGATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.—A committee from the Legislature of Virginia, on an interview with President Johnson on the 10th, and presented the resolutions of that body endorsing the policy of the President. Mr. Johnson replied, thanking them for their visit, and expressing his gratification at their sentiments.

He declared his determination to follow the principle he had pursued throughout the war, that the Union could not be dissolved. He responded cordially to the sentiments of the delegation, and trusted that the time would soon come when they could meet under more favorable auspices than at present. He stated that any State is not out of the Union.

The interview is regarded as a very important one. At the conclusion of the President's remarks, the members of the committee were personally introduced, and expressed their pleasure at the President's address.

THE FREEDMEN IN GEORGIA.—The Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, of the 10th inst., remarks:

The position taken by Gen. Tilson, the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, "If negroes will not make contracts, we will make contracts for them," and what a better, compel them to work, has had a good effect. The freedmen inclined to be idle, finding out that they have got to work any way, are looking around for something to do. We hope after the time General Tilson has named for them to enforce his order strictly. It will have a very beneficial effect upon the class it is intended for. He will be sustained in such a course by every right thinking man.

We are informed that the planters generally feel much more sanguine of being able to produce fair crops than they did a few weeks ago, and we do not most ardently hope they may not be disappointed. And what a better, they will bring to a test, and it is going to require patience, forbearance, and sound discretion and timely and judicious encouragement to weather the summer solstice, when work drives and the sun burns. We think the result will be mixed. Probably, a good many will fail partially and some altogether—so much will depend on good management. If the planters can raise half a crop they will produce in Georgia a value this year somewhere between fifty and a hundred millions of dollars currency, which will go far to build up the "waste places" and make a fast business.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND A COLORED DELEGATION.—On Wednesday last a delegation of colored people from various sections, for the purpose of ascertaining his views with reference to matters touching upon the political rights of the colored race. Among the number present was Fred Douglas. An account of the interview appears at full length in the Washington dailies. A press of other matter compels us to reserve the publication of the proceedings till to-morrow.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN SEMMES.—A despatch from Washington states that the President and the Cabinet have had under consideration the arguments of Captain Semmes, claiming the right to be discharged under the Sherman-Johnson parole, but have come to no definite conclusion thereon. Until this matter is disposed of, there will be no detail for a court to try Semmes, and there is a bare probability that the trial may be indefinitely postponed.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, 8th February, 1866, by Rev. D. McNeil Turner, Mr. ANDREW STEVENSON to Miss MARY JANE CARLILE, all of Abbeville District.

MARKETS.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Feb. 16.

COTTON.—We are compelled to note a further decline in this article, in consequence of the heavy decline over the water, and in all the American markets. A few sales have changed hands since our last, at from 22 to 25 cents per pound, and from 31 to 32 cents in currency. It is very doubtful whether the highest figure could be sustained, while the lower qualities will certainly have to submit to a still greater reduction.

FLOUR.—Retailing at \$9.00 per hundred currency.

CORN AND MEAL.—In demand and readily bringing \$1.50 for the former, and \$2.00 per bushel for the latter in currency.

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHICKENS.—Are in demand at 25 cents per pound, 25 cents per dozen and 60 cents per pair for the latter.

COLD AND SILVER.—Selling on the street for 125 and 135, which is a considerable decline from former operations.

Augusta, Feb. 10, 1866.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—Kentucky, Power Loom, per yard, 40; Gunny, per yard, 38; Baling Rope, per pound, 24; Twine per pound 40.

BUTTER.—State, per pound, 45; Goshen, per pound, 65.

CHEESE.—Pressed Tallow, per pound, 25; Star, per pound, 22; Cheddar, per pound, 42; Swiss, per pound, 50.

CHEESE.—State, per pound, 25; English Dairy, 30.

COFFEE.—Rio, per pound, 34.55; Java, per pound, 45.50.

COTTON.—Middling, 35.50.

COGNAC.—Good A. Cognac, M. \$80.00; 00; Havana, imported, per M. \$75.00; 00.

EGGS.—Per dozen, 40.50.

FLOUR.—Superfine, per barrel, \$16.00; Extra Family, per barrel, \$17.00.

GRAIN.—Corn, per bushel 1.75; 2.00; Oats per bushel, 25.

GUNS.—Per pound, 70.

HIDES.—Green, per lb